

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

N. 49.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs.

Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
etc., by Jons C. HERNOX,
1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES OF
all kinds.
Price—50 cents per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cents per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.
Price—50 cents per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price—50 cents per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—60 cents per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cents per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Case; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES R. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860—w&twtf.

JAMES SIMPSON..... JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building.—The same herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons horserotored to him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. Jan 4 w&twtf.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Cigars" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call me. Ward w&twtf.

W. H. KEENE.

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE ON Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper Streets.

May 23, 1859—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he usually founds.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Banks of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

J. W. PINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Jan. 3, 1858—tf.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident his will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those goss of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ambrotype, (made only at this Gallery,) is also prepared to be the most beautiful style of photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and Sec. July 9, 1860—w&twtf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Oct. 28, 1853.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office upstairs in the Gallatin Bank Office.

May 6, 1857—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ICE! ICE!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine ice for the summer, are requested to call at

the Confectionery of Orr & Gray, and we

say their improvement has been highly satisfactory.

We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

James R. Watson, W. H. Gray,

H. G. Banta, Mary W. Todd,

Bon. F. Meek, James R. Page,

H. Rodman, John C. Bates,

Nelson Alley, Arabella Welch,

W. T. Smith, M. A. Gay,

John W. Penett, Thos. N. Lindsey,

James M. Todd, Geo. Wythe Lewis.

Frankfort, June 3, 1861—tf.

FINE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

Are now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's

Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles.

Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860—w&twtf.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled to

move his late fire to change his location, has re-

ceived his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by

THE COMMONWEALTH.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE

TUESDAY, September 26, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. C. MCKEE, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. SPEED remarked that this was the day of the national fasting and prayer, which he believed was not thought of at the time the Senate adjourned on yesterday to meet again today. It was fit and becoming for us at all times to remember from whom all our blessings come; and in every time of trouble to throw ourselves upon His protection. More especially should we do so now in obedience to the request of the Congress, and President of the United States, and implore the protection and blessing of our Heavenly Father. He moved that the Senate do not adjourn to observe this day in a becoming manner.

The motion was unanimously adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, September 26, 1861.

Prayer by Elder Wm. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. SHANKIN, and appropriately referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BURNAM offered the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the President of the United States has, at the request of Congress, appointed the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the soul of Kentucky being invaded by a ruthless enemy, and the homes of a part of our citizens desolated, and we being in imminent danger of civil war between our own people, it becomes the representatives of the people to be engaged in weeks, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That we believe implicitly in the power of the God of nations and of battles, to stay this work of civil discord and fratricidal combat, and we therefore earnestly implore Him to once more make us a people of one sentiment and one nation, to turn away from our borders hostile armies and civil war, and give us once more the blessings of peace.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH moved to dispense with the rule, in order to take up said resolutions—yeas, 43; nays, 28—requiring two-thirds to dispense with the rule.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN moved an adjournment—rejected—yeas, 33; nays, 39.

Mr. BURNAM moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock: adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 3 o'clock P.M., according to adjournment.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. WOLFE, BUSH, and RANKIN, which were appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. DESHIA.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend the law in relation to circuit and special judges. [The bill was published in the proceedings of Wednesday.]

Mr. RANKIN moved to amend the bill so as to leave it to the discretion of the attorneys present, if or not the court shall be held: adopted.

[The bill makes it peremptory for the attorneys to elect a judge in the event of the contingency which, to provide against, this bill was originated.]

Mr. BURNAM moved to strike out the third section of the bill: rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS said it was evident that the bill was aimed at a man who was a burlesque upon the Judiciary of the State; it was no proper to cast insinuations upon the highly respectable body of men who represent the judicial branch of the Government of this State. The only way to meet the contingency of the case would be to impeach Elijah Nattall, and not cast insinuations against all the judges of the State in order to meet the case of one delinquent. He was against the bill.

A discussion ensued upon the constitutionality of the bill, and then the amendment was rejected.

Upon the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called resulting—yeas 37, nays 46.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Elijah Nattall, one of the circuit judges of this Commonwealth, and report whether, in their opinion, said Elijah Nattall hath so acted in his official capacity as to merit the interposition of the constitutional rights of the House of Representatives.

SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill changing the appointment of tobacco inspectors in the city of Louisville from the Collector to the city council of said city.

Upon the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. BURNAM, and resulted—yeas 61, nays 11.

So the bill passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville: passed.

A Senate bill to amend the law of devises, bequests, descent, and distribution: referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Senate bill for the benefit of Henry Trunnel, late sheriff of Bullitt county: passed.

PRIVILEGE.

Messrs. FINNELL, RICKETTS and WADE had privilege to record their votes upon the 10,000 soldier bill. They voted yeas.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—Claims—A bill for the benefit of W. B. Estiss, of Knox county: passed.

Same—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of James Edmon: passed.

Mr. ROBERT COCHRAN—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to change the boundary line between the counties of Henderson and Webster: passed.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill more effectually to protect slave property, with an opinion that it should not pass.

The said bill reads as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of each and every commander of a military encampment within this State to cause to be excluded from the limits of the encampment of which he has command, all slaves who have no written permit therefrom from their owners; and any person having command of such encampment for the time being, who shall knowingly and willfully violate his duty above prescribed, shall be fined ten dollars for each offence, to be recovered by indictment or presentation of the grand jury in the court having jurisdiction.

§ 2. If any military officer, soldier, or other free person, shall hereafter, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, harbor, secrete or knowingly aid, assist, or support any runaway slave, knowing such slave to be a runaway slave, such officer, soldier, or other person, so doing, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction upon an indictment of a grand jury in a court having jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to and suffer confinement in the jail and penitentiary of this Commonwealth not less than two nor more than ten years.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of all the military officers, soldiers, and other free persons attached in any manner belonging to any military encampment within the State of Kentucky, to arrest and return to their owners all runaway slaves that may come about them, for which the owner shall pay the take up the fees and rewards now allowed by law; and if any person shall knowingly and willfully fail to perform the duty required by this section, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction upon indictment by a grand jury in a court having jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to and suffer confinement in the jail and penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years.

§ 4. If any person in the Commonwealth shall persuade, advise or hire, any slave to leave this Commonwealth for the purpose of obtaining his freedom, and shall persuade, advise, or hire, any slave to take up arms against any white citizen of Kentucky with intent to kill, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

§ 5. This act to take effect in ten days after its passage.

Mr. HUSTON offered an amendment.

Ordered, that the bill and amendment be printed, and made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow. (Friday.)

Mr. RANKIN—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of imbeciles and their estates: passed.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A Senate bill to authorize the Auditor to have the revenue of Rockcastle county collected, with amendments by the committee: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of those Conway, late sheriff of Union county: passed.

Same—A Senate bill appropriating money for the purpose of inclosing and protecting the buildings of the institution for the education and training feeble-minded children. [Appropriates \$2,500.]

As required by the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken, and the bill passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of W. M. Galloway, of Graves county, and his sureties, with the opinion that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Taylor county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of common school district, No. 15, in Crittenden county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of common school district, No. 31, in Crittenden county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act in relation to the appointing of common school commissioners: referred to committee on Education.

An act to suspend the circuit courts for Friday, Lether, Perry, Taylsey, Breathitt, Jackson and Clay counties: passed.

An act to incorporate the Perryville college institute: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of W. P. Hays, of Warren county: referred to the Finance committee.

An act for the benefit of common school district, No. 15, in Crittenden county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of common school district, No. 31, in Crittenden county: referred to the committee on Education.

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An act to suspend the circuit courts for Friday, Lether, Perry, Taylsey, Breathitt, Jackson and Clay counties: passed.

An act for the benefit of Jno. C. Burks, guardian for the heirs of Jas. Ewing, deceased: referred to the Finance committee.

An act to charter the Bell insurance company of Louisville: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act to charter Washington Lodge, No. 1, of the United Order of Ancient Fellows: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act to charter Noah's Dove Encampment, No. 1, of the United Order of Ancient Fellows: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act changing the appointment of tobacco inspectors in the city of Louisville from the Governor to the City Council: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act for the benefit of W. B. Estiss, of Knox county: referred to the Finance committee.

An act to amend an act for the benefit of James Edmon: referred to the Finance committee.

An act to change the boundary line between the counties of Henderson and Webster: passed.

An act for the benefit of imbeciles and their estates: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act for the benefit of Geo. W. Goodrum, late sheriff of Marion county: passed.

An act for the benefit of James C. Edwards, late sheriff of Graves county: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of R. S. Spalding, late sheriff of Union county: passed.

Ordered, that 5,000 copies of the military bill calling out 40,000 troops be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. LISENBUR.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. C. MCKEE, of the Baptist Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A PETITION

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RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BURNAM offered the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the President of the United States has, at the request of Congress, appointed the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the soul of Kentucky being invaded by a ruthless enemy, and the homes of a part of our citizens desolated, and we being in imminent danger of civil war between our own people, it becomes the representatives of the people to be engaged in weeks, therefore, be it

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Gentlemen who wish papers can leave their orders at the office, or with John M. Todd, in the House of Representatives, or Geo. W. Lewis, in the Senate chamber.

To the Husbands, Fathers, and Brothers of the Eighth Congressional District.

We call your attention to the following extracts taken from the St. Louis Republican of the 24th:

A shameful act was committed on Friday morning last, two miles from Springfield. The house of Mrs. Stephens, an elderly widow lady, was visited by two rebels, who said they were to search the house for arms. On reaching the door, they were ordered not to enter. They refused to do so, and the lady picked up a chair and struck at one of them, but only knocked his gun aside, when he drew his revolver and shot her, the bullet penetrating her thigh.

My informant gives accounts of two most inhuman and diabolical outrages committed on the persons of widows, the one in Webster, the other in Louisa county. A Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Miller, whose unfortunate victim, in the case of the former, her husband was first killed, and the other, the friends had been witness to his goings and perpetrated their fellish designs. The other case was under similar circumstances, and both call loudly for a fearful retaliation on the guilty heads of the perpetrators.

In abiding the foregoing sickening details into our columns we violate a rule which has governed us since our connection with newspapers; but we do so hoping and believing that if anything can arouse the men of the Eighth district to a sense of the dangers that menace them, a knowledge of the practical operation of secession in other States would do. Outrages more horrible, if possible, have been perpetrated, and are daily being perpetrated upon Kentucky women by the Tennessee troops wherever they have possession of portions of this State.

What have we of this Congressional district done to protect our homes from similar outrages? How many companies have been furnished to General Anderson? Have we furnished *one* even? If one, we have *two* heard it. The Eighth Congressional district has always assumed a reasonable share of courage, bravery, and Kentuckianism. But when Kentucky is invaded North and South, by traitors, we, in the "Blue Grass region" are compelled to send to the mountains for men to come and protect our wives, daughters and sisters from the anticipated depredations of anticipated invaders. It is a gallant, dauntless and disgraceful truth, that brave men from the mountains left their homes which were *actual* *rebel*, and came to protect us from an anticipated invasion.

True we have Home Guards, brave and gallant men who would spill the last drop of their blood in defense of their homes, but what would it avail? Single companies unorganized into battalions or regiments would be worthless when opposed to a large and well organized body of men. *The proper way to protect our homes is to meet the invader at the threshold, and never suffer him to enter our State. Join the main army, and drive the invaders beyond our lines.*

Is any man so perfectly green as to place any confidence in the professions or promises of Secessionists? Did they not promise to respect private rights of property and person in Missouri and Tennessee? How are they keeping their pledges? Turn to the record of their brutal outrages wherever they have the power, and be answered.

We call attention to the following extract of our worthy fellow-citizen, Capt. Strieff. It is a noble example:

To the Patriots of Kentucky.

Having some experience in actual service, I offer myself to my adopted county, to raise and instruct a company of artillerists for the army of the United States, during the present wicked war, forced upon us by unprincipled southern politicians. I have a wife and four children, and am supporting them by my labor; I am a native of Switzerland, but I have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and uphold the Union, and I am ready to stake my life in the glorious cause.

I call upon my fellow-citizens, native and adopted, to rally under our national flag. The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

Editor, Rutland (Vt.) Courier, Sept. 20.

Our Position.

In these extraordinary times of civil war, brought on our heretofore happy country by ultra men in the North and in the South, that have paid more attention to the unfortunate descendants of man than they have to their kith and kin of the Anglo-Saxon race, it has become necessary for a political editor to define his position, certainly as often as a month, or his political course will be misconstrued intentionally or otherwise, by either friends or foes.

Since the first gun fired at Fort Sumter, by the hasty, hot-headed fanatics of the South, we have urged our friends to support the present Administration—although not of our choice—in putting down rebellion against our constitution, our flag and our common country. Although Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and others of their party said during the last Presidential campaign that it must be all slavery or all freedom—"All one thing or all another," yet since inaugurated into office President Lincoln or Secretary Seward has done no act *excepting* *against* me *or* *headed* *Abolitionist* *important* *officer*, but what we can approve of. We believe that Uncle Abe *is honest* and that he means, as President to do right, whatever he may have said during the Presidential contest. Aside from this, the country is at war and its destiny and the destiny of Republican Governments throughout the world is at stake. We have urged and still urge our friends to support the present Administration in putting down rebellion and restoring peace to our distracted country. We have urged and still urge, the Abolition portion of the Republican party to "shut up"—to stop their eternal ado about slaves and slavery. If this war is for the liberation of slaves, and their free access to permanent homes in the free States, then we, in common with two thirds of the people, and two thirds of our soldiers on the battle field, are opposed to the war. If this war is to put down rebellion and force obedience to the laws of the land we are opposed to any peace until this is accomplished. We care not what a man's political opinions were before the war began, if he is only right now. If he was a Breckinridge man, and is now for the Union, like Daniel S. Dickinson, all right. If he was an Old Line Whig, or Douglas man, we know such are and were *always* for the Union. If he was a good, liberal, conservative, Republican, and is now for the whole Union, as it was, its Constitution, its institutions—*niggers and all*—then he has our right hand of fellowship, and our aid in the defense of the rights of all the people of all the States. It was an Abolitionist and praying and preaching that sectional heresy that has created an alienation and a hatred of the people of one section of our common country against those of another section, and has not, *even in this case of trouble*, repented him of his dangerous political dogmas, then do we consider such men more dangerous to the liberties of our people than the fanatical rebels of the South who are in open and armed rebellion against our people and our Government. The open foes on the field of battle will soon have to surrender to a superior force of Union loving men, in the South as well as in the North, if the Garrisons and the Cheevers are sent to Fort Lafayette along with the traitors and the plotters of treason in the South.

General Fremont, as a bid for the Presidency in 1864, declares the slaves of all secessionists in Missouri free. President Lincoln declares those slaves confiscated who are found in arms, or are aiding those in rebellion against the Government of the Union. Fremont has gone off with the Abolitionists. President Lincoln is defending the Constitution as well as the Union, and while he continues to do this, he will as he should, meet the hearty support of every patriot and lover of the Union, be his political opinions heretofore what they may.

We say then, once for all, that it is the duty of every good citizen to strengthen the hands of the present National Administration while it stands by the time-honored Constitution. Let the Abolitionist rant and rave on the one side, and the Southern Rebels on the other, the Constitution protects the rights of the whole people and not those of a section. We did not vote for President Lincoln, but we find that he is President at least of part of the Union. It is said that he is honest; if this be so, he will soon be President of the thirty-four States, that of right are under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. Let President Lincoln "weed out" the Abolitionists from his councils and his offices of honor, profit, and trust, and conservative men will rally to his support. If he does not do this he will, like poor John Tyler, go into private life without a friend in or out of any party, in the North or in the South.

The PAY AND PENSION OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

1. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to the same pay as regular troops.

II. If disabled by wounds received in service, or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.

III. If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay is due her husband and a pension. If there is no widow, the children of such volunteer are entitled to the pay and pension until they are sixteen years of age.

IV. If there is no widow or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of the deceased are entitled to the pay due the volunteer at the time of his death—no pension.

"I deprecate war, but if it must come, I am with my country, and for my country, under all circumstances, and in every contingency." —H. Stephen A. D. 1861.

Several young men of our city are now actively engaged in trying to raise companies for the defense of Kentucky and for the Union. We trust they will succeed.

To the People of Kentucky.

I have been authorized to issue a call of infantry to be muster'd into the service of the United States, and to recruit the force under the command of Col. R. C. Anderson.

Companies will be received in and paid by the State.

Each company will be composed of less than 84 nor more than 191 men, rank and file, and will elect their own officers.

The cost of transportation to the places rendezvous (which will be hereafter designated) as well as the cost of subsisting the troops previous to their being mustered into the service, will be paid by the Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Major, and other regimental officers, will be selected in due time. The regiment will be supplied with good arms.

No written authority is necessary to raise companies. Let individuals organize themselves as rapidly as possible and report to me the names of the officers selected by the respective companies. Address me at Louisville, Kentucky.

And now I appeal to my fellow-Kentuckians to come forward and enroll themselves for service. Their invaded State appeal to them. Their foully-wronged and deeply-imperilled country appeals to them. The cause of human liberty and of Republican institutions everywhere appeals to them. All that is most glorious in human government is now at stake, and every true manhood I come to the rescue.

The time, fellow-citizens, has come, when even the unpatriotic and the selfish should hasten to turn up arms for the common defense of their State and country. Every consideration of enlightened self-interest calls us to the field. If our enemies triumph, all our trades, all our professions, all our avocations of whatever character, all our possessions of every description, become valueless. To save ourselves and our families from ruin, not less than to save our State and our country from degradation and destruction, we must rally now where the National flag invites us. Come then, let us gird up the whole strength of our bodies and souls for the conflict, and may the God of battles guide home every blow we strike. For me, I am unwilling to see the people of my native State overthrown and conquered by men claiming to be citizens of a foreign government. I cannot be indifferent to the issue which an unnatural enemy has born upon Kentuckians.

Dr. JENNINGS SYRCE, Pres., J. H. Smith Socy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1, 1861.

From Henderson.

HENDERSON, Ky., Sept. 1.—Last night a party of rebels from St. Louis a company who were in possession of the State Guard in that place, to either who a citizen of any, passed and started with them for Tennessee. This morning the State Guard, organized and cap. Robert G. Anderson, held a council of war, and voted to march to Frankfort, and bring the rebels to justice.

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SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1, 1861.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They net quickly upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without inaking any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of \$1. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

I give a few of these for the neighbors, to whom I send the first box I get from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your ob't servt, JAMES KENNEDY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectively,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.—Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLEVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best pills ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyndot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pill." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Yours Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser's Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY—A SISTER IN TIME SAVES NINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to exercise care before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow'ly hair dark, and restore hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists' and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent

...any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18.

Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGERMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, &c.,

febb2-6m*. 24 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Home \$8 extra.

AT THE HOTEL ICEL ICEL—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, a.m., until 9 o'clock, p.m.

Aug. 21, 1860.—T. P. Pierson, Agent,

John W. VOORHIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's GROCERY STORE,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

has just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cusinnes, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

ALL our warranteed to be well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

NOT Fit for Sale.

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860.—T. P. Pierson, Agent,

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

ALL our warranteed to be well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

NOT Fit for Sale.

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860.—T. P. Pierson, Agent,

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's GROCERY STORE,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

has just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cusinnes, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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